ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ಪ್ರಾಣೇಶಯ್ಯ.—ಹಾಸನ ಪುರಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಅಭಾವ ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಕಾಲ್ ಅಟೆನ್‌ಷನ್ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I shall look into it.

Sri G. CHANDRAKANTH (Bidar).—Sir, about 20 days back, myself, Sri D. B. Kalmankar and Sri K. H. Ranganath gave notice of a privilege motion in regard to some statement made by Sri S. K. Patil. You were pleased to say that you had written to Sri S. K. Patil and you were awaiting his reply. I would like to know whether the reply has been received.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The reply has been received and I told this Hon. House that I would be allotting one day for an educative debate and I suppose that is still there.

Sri G. CHANDRAKANTH.—Shall I appeal to your goodself to take it up in this Session itself because it is a very important matter ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಗಿರಿಯಪ್ಪ (ಕೋಲಾರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕೋಲಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಅಭಾವ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಕಾಲ್‌ಅಟೆನ್‌ಷನ್ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದು ಏನಾಯಿತು ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ತುಂಬಾ ತೊಂದರೆಯುಂಟಾಗಿದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I shall look into the matter.

Notice of adjournment motion *re* : Grant of Mining Lease in Tumkur District.

† Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY (Chicknaikanahalli).—The only major industry in Tumkur District is Mysore Cements. Now a situation has arisen because of the fact that the mining lease is given to a private man in respect of an area from which the Mysore Cements are drawing their requirements of sand. Unfortunately, it has come to a stage of stand-still. It is a very important factor. This is an industry with five crores capital and Government has also invested 10 lakhs of rupees and it is maintaining 1200 labourers. It is paying about 83 lakhs of rupees directly and indirectly as tax revenue. This has come up because of the reason that sand is classified as a major mineral by the Government of India.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is no scope for a lengthy speech. The member must state it very briefly.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—I will be very brief, Sir. Just because it is classified as a major mineral, a private man has applied for a mining lease and he has taken. As the Hon. Minister is aware, the four important minerals that are required for the cement industry are, limestone, gypsome; sand and clay. Sand is one of the most important

(SRI C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY)

factors without which the industry cannot run. It is the duty of the Government to consider before sanctioning any lease to anybody whether this is used for any industry, and also whether they have paid royalty. Since the last two years, they have paid by way of royalty more than a lakh of rupees for this sand. If the lease is sanctioned to somebody other than the cement industry, that major industry may come to a standstill. I therefore request the Government to reconsider the sanction of lease and the lease may be sanctioned to the Cement factory itself.

SRI A. P. APPANNA (Deputy Minister for Industries).—Sand required for industrial purpose is treated as a major mineral and a mining lease in accordance with the Mineral Concession Rules has to be obtained by making an application to the Department of Mines and Geology.

2 Permit for removal of sand required for building purposes is, however, issued by the Revenue Department by the Tahsildar.

3 The Mysore Cements Ltd., instead of making an application to the Department for obtaining a mining lease were removing large quantities of sand through permit issued by the Tahsildar.

4 An application was received for the issue of a mining lease by Sri Chiknarasaiah on 4th November 1968. It was referred to the Deputy Commissioner who intimated that at present sand is being permitted for removal on payment of royalty at *50 paise per 100 Cft.* Since according to the Mineral Concession Rules royalty prescribed was at the rate of Re. 1 per metric tonne and as increased revenue would be forthcoming to the Government, he recommended the grant of a mining lease in favour of the applicant. Accordingly his case was recommended and the mining lease has since been sanctioned. The lease, however, has not yet been executed by the party.

5 The Mysore Cements Ltd., had not approached this Department regarding grant of lease for sand although it is clearly understood that sand required for Industrial purpose is considered us a major mineral and its exploitation is governed by the Mineral Concession Rules. The company applied for a mining lease of sand only on 18th March 1969 *i. e.* after a lease had been sanctioned to Sri Chickanarasaiah.

6 The area that Mysore Cements Ltd., have applied is over an extent of 156 acres 19 cents whereas the area sanctioned on mining lease to Sri Chickanarasaiah is 82 acres leaving a balance of 74 acres. The application is being processed for the grant of the available area of 74 acres to Mysore Cements.

7 While it is true that the requirement of the industry has to be safeguarded it is also obligatory on the part of the industry to make an application in the prescribed form and obtain a lease by paying the prescribed amount of royalty. In the case of grant of mining leases,

priority is a very important factor and any earlier applicant necessarily gains priority over a later applicant. The application of Mysore Cements was made five months later. It is in this circumstances a licence to Sri Chickanarasaiah was granted. However, an equal area is still available for grant to Mysore Cements Ltd. and a lease to them over this area is under consideration.

8 In a large number of cases, requirement of raw material of a factory are met by supplies from outside parties having mining leases. It is not always possible to reject all such applications in the expectation that the factory will apply for it at a later date.

It is necessary that the factory should make known its requirements in time to avoid such contingencies.

SRI C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Is it not a fact that the portion of the area that is sanctioned to the other man is just opposite to the road and no lorry can go in sand for a distance of more than two furlongs for the purpose of fetching the sand, because it is in a valley? There are gardens on either side. There is no road. Even sanctioning the mining lease for the remaining portion does not help anybody. The road is very necessary and the road-side area should be sanctioned to the cement factory because they take the sand easily from there.

SRI A. P. APPANNA:—Sir, the area that is available according to the Mysore Cement Limited, is the area which is beyond the area that has been sanctioned to Sri Chikkanarasaiah. Any how the right of way will be provided and the Mysore Cements have to make necessary arrangements to take the lorries along the areas of the previous applicant.

Calling Attention to matters of urgent Public Importance

(*1*) *re*: attaek on the Processionists in a village in Chitradurga District.

SRI G. CHANDRAKANTH.—I call the attention of the Chief Minister to the attack on processionists by one section of people on 20th March 1969 in Malebennur Village of Chitradurga District on the occasion of Rathamahotsava on Ugadi Day.

† SRI VEERENDRA PATIL.—Malebennur is a village situated about 14 miles from Harihar on Harihar–Honnali Road. There are about 600 houses in this village; out of these 350 houses belong to Muslims and the rest to other communities.

On 19th March 1969 at about 6 P.M. a message was received by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Davanagere from Malabennur Police Station that there was a communal clash in Malebnnur at 4 P.M. The Deputy Superintendent of Police arranged for despatch of a District Armed Reserve Party and accompanied by Davanagere Town Circle

(SRI VEERENDRA PATIL)

Inspector arrived at Malebennur at 6-45 P.M. The local police staff were patrolling and it was noticed that they had brought the situation under control. Sri K. G. Basappa, who had received injuries gave a complaint. According to his statement as per custom, public were being summoned by beat of drums for taking the empty temple car from Malebennur Circle to Basaveswara temple situated in the outskirts of the town. On 19th March 1969 some of the persons belonging to the other section objected to the beating of drums in-front of the mosque and chased away the drummer boys. However, the empty temple car was taken by the complainant and others to the Basaveswara temple. At about 5 P.M., while these people were returning to their houses by the road in front of the Mosque, a number of people of the other section started beating them, pelted stones and threw crackers causing injuries to several persons. At about 9 P.M. on the same day one Sri H. B. Abdul Jabbar of Malebeunur went to the Police Station and gave a complaint against Sri Basappa and others, that, while returning from the temple, they started shouting in front of the mosque and threw stones on the people there causing injuries and damage to houses. Both the complaint and the counter-complaint were registered and in vestigation taken up. In all 10 Hindus and 6 Muslims, who sustained injuries, have been treated in the Primary Health Unit, Melebennur. Except Sri Basappa, the rest have been treated as out-patient. As regards Sri Bassappa, he has been sent for admission in Chigateri Hospital, Davanagere, as his right-hand fingers have received burn injuries due to the bursting of crackers thrown by some at the time of the occurance. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police also visited the Village. It is further reported that, but for the timely intervention by the two Head Constables stationed at Malebennur, the situation might have assumed ugly proportions. The situation now is calm and peaceful and there is no tension. The shandy on 20th March 1969 also passed off as usual without any incident. Instructions have been issued to arrange for effective patrolling.

Sri G. CHANDRAKANTH.—May I know whether beating of drums in front of mosquet is prohibited as per any law existing in the land?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I do not think it is in any way objectionable.

Sri G. CHANDRAKANTH.—Is it a fact that the Government has issued instructions that nobody should object to the beating of drums in front of mosques and such a thing should not be the cause of communal rioting?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon. Chief Minister has said that there is no such thing.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—May I know whether the Government have received a report to the effect that by the same evening the Pakistan Radio announced about this clash in that place and that country

made bombs were used and that information was given to the police that in a particular house bombs were available and they may be searched? On the very day information was provided but the police have not taken any action in the matter.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—I do not have information about the broadcasting of the news from the Pakistan Radio. on the same day. But about furnishing information to the police on the same day that hand made bomb or grenade was used, I should like to state that I tried to get the information because the hon. member had told me earlier these things. I had asked the Inspector-General of Police to contact the Superintendent of Police and collect information. According to the latest information that we have received, the Superintendent of Police states that there was explosion due to the bursting of crackers. From the remnants of a portion of the crackers collected and seized from the scene of incident, there were nothing like splinters of hand grenade found at the scene of the incident.

Sri H. SIDDVEERAPPA.—I have also addressed a letter to the Chief Minister wherein I have stated that after the explosion people have collected some papers where those hand grenades which they call as "BELLULLI PATAKI" were exploded and they were in Urdu language. I did not like to raise it on the floor of the House but my hon. Friend has raised it. If necessary, he may kindly have it thoroughly examined. If necessary he can take the assistance of the Central C.I.D. This is a serious matter which cannot be allowed to lie down. In view of the fact it has occurred in so many places I implore the Chief Minister to get it thoroughly examined.

Sri G. CHANDRAKANTH.—It is the privilage of any hon. Member to bring it to the notice of the Government. I thought in the larger interest of peace and tranquillity such a thing should be brought on the floor of the House.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Now that the hon. Member has chosen to bring it before the House I have no objection.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—It is true that the hon. Member Sri Siddaveerappa has addressed a letter to me in this matter and he has furnished certain details. I have seen that letter only this morning and I have entrusted the enquiry to C.I.D. One Special Officer will go and collect information in possession of the local police and he will make a thorough enquiry and report to the Government. On the receipt of that report if there is anything I should report to the House, I shall make a report.

Sri G. CHANDRAKANTH.—In many of the communal riotings that have taken place in the last two or three years, they were as a result of beating of drums. Will the Government consider to see that specific orders are issued to the Superintendent of Police that no body shall object to the beating of drums in front of the mosques?

Sri V. N. PATIL.—Will it not infringe the right of minorities? Everybody will have faith.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is procedure to be followed. The Chief Minister will answer.

Sri V. N. PATIL.—Before the Chief Minister replies.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Order, Order. The hon. Member will please resume his seat.

2-30 P.M.

Sri V. N. PATIL.—I rise to a point of order. The question that has been posed by my learned friend.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not permit it. Under what rule is the member raising it?

Sri V. N. PATIL.—Without hearing me, can you shut me out?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I requst the member to obey the chair.

Sri V. N. PATIL.—Please hear my point of order. Without listening to me, how can you ask me to sit down?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I had permitted Sri Chandrakanth and he has asked for some clarification. I have now called upon the Hon. Chief Minister to reply. The hon. Member cannot raise a question in the meanwhile.

Sri V. N. PATIL.—It is strange, you are rejecting my point o order without giving a hearing to me at all.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If it is really a point of order, I shall permit him and not otherwise.

Sri V. N. PATIL.—It is only a point of order and nothing else.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If the member raises a vexatious point which does not amount to a point of order, he must be prepared to take the consequences.

Sri V. N. PATIL.—It is a threat. The Chair should not resort to giving such threats. We are not here to receive threats from the Chair. We are here to receive guidance and advice from the Chair. Please give us advice and correct us. Please do not hold out threats.

Now I will state what my point of order is: The Hon. Member who spoke just now wants the Government to resort to certain things. If the directions desired by him are issued, it will create ill-feeling and poisonous feelings.

Sri G. CHANDRAKANTH.—When I am submitting a point for the Hon. Chief Minister's clarification, can another Member raise a point of order under some pretext?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I shall find out whether what Sri Patil is trying to raise, is a point of order.

Sri V. N. PATIL.—Several times this House was of the opinion that such questions which create bitterness or ill-feelings between one section and another section of the people or between one community and another community, should not be raised on the floor of the House. A question has been asked that in order not to do away with beating of durms before mosques or other places, whether it is not desirable for the Chief Minister to issue certain instructions to the Police Officers, etc. If the Chief Minister takes any action, he will involve himself because thereby, he will be either supporting or not supporting one section or the other. Such questions ought not to have been permitted to be put by the Member.

Sri G. CHANDRAKANTH.—When the Chair has been placed to permit me, how can the Member object to it and raise a point of order under some pretext ? That is the point of order I raise.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I shall find out whether it is a point of order, and give my finding.

Sri V. N. PATIL.—If it is conceded that drum-beating in front of some places should not be objected to or should be permitted or continued or not continued, it will create bitterness and ill-feelings between one section and another section and result in disharmony and acrimony as it affects one's rights. So, the Chief Minister must not be compelled to answer such a question. Now it is for the Chair to take a decision.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am sorry to remark that there is absolutely no point of order. The hon. Member has abused the provisions of Rule 311.

Sri V. N. PATIL.—Please do not attribute motives. There is an insinuation against me that I have abused the provisions relating to the raising of point of order. You can only say that there is no point of order. The word "abuse" used by you is an insinuation.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is not an insinuation. It is a wrong use of the rule by the Member.

Sri V. N. PATIL.—You could only say, there is no point of order.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not require any advice from the member. He has already taken ten minutes.

Sri V. N. PATIL.—We are not students. We have to learn something more from you.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Hon. Chief Minister may reply now.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—The hon. Member wants to know whether Government intends to issue instructions to the Police Officers to the effect that nobody should object to the beating of drums in front of the mosque and such other places. But I think there is no necessity for us to issue any instructions because law is very clear on this point.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No clarification please.

Sri G. CHANDRAKANTH.—A personal explanation on the point of order of Sri V. N. Patil.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have given a ruling that there is no point of order.

Sri G. CHANDRAKANTH.—It is an impertinent point of order.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Sayank may call attention of the Chief Minister to his notice.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಮುನೀಂ ಎದುರು ತಮಟೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಬಡಿದು ಗಲಾಟೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಏನೂ ನೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಪಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿತು.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is a different matter to be determined under law.

Sri S. GOPALA GOWDA.—The Hon. Chief Minister stated that the Government do not think of issuing any such instructions.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The law on the point is clear. I have gone to another point. I have called upon Sri Sayanak to call the attention of the Chief Minister. He will please respect the Chair and leave the matter at that.

(ii) *re* : Bus Accident on Madhugiri-Gowribidanur Road

Sri B. B. SAYANAK (Belgaum).—I call the attention of the Chief Minister to the bus accident near Hossur on Madhugiri-Gowribidnur Road on 22nd February 1969.

†Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—It is reported that on 22nd March 1969 at 0715 Hrs., one Sri G. S. Abdul Gaffar, the Driver of Bus No. MYK. 4702, who is alleged to have driven the bus in a rash and negligent manner, dashed against a lorry bearing No. MYH. 3666 at Kotaladinne Cross on Madhugiri-Gowribidnur Road. This accident has resulted in the death of four passengers and injuries to 20 persons. In this connection, a case in Cr. No. 32/69 under sections 279, 337, 338 and 304(A) I.P.C. has been registered in Gowribidnur Police Station and investigation is taken up. The Investigating Officer has been instructed to present the chargesheet to the Court early.

SRI D. B. KALMANKAR (Aland).—I wish to know whether that bus belongs to the M.S.R.T.C. or whether it is a private bus? Against whom is the case charge-sheeted?

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Against the driver of the bus. It is not possible for me to say now whether it is a M.S.R.T.C. bus or a private bus, as it is not mentioned in the records before me.

Sri B. B. SAYANAK.—That is a private bus.